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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 DARYL CHRISTIAN,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 RENT RECOVERY SOLUTIONS, LLC,

13 Defendant.

14 No. C17-866RSL

15 ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
16 MOTION TO STRIKE
17 AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

18 This matter comes before the Court on "Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Affirmative
19 Defenses." Dkt. # 8. Having reviewed the parties' memoranda, the Court DENIES plaintiff's
20 motion.

21 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) provides that a court "may strike from a pleading an
22 insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter." Fed. R.
23 Civ. P. 12(f). Plaintiff asks this Court to strike all eight of defendant's affirmative defenses
24 listed in the Amended Answer. Dkt. # 6 ¶¶ 46-53. Further, plaintiff suggests that this Court
25 should apply the pleading standard of Bell Atlantic Corporation v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544
26 (2007), and Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662 (2009). Dkt. # 8 at 6 n.3. This Court has previously
 declined to apply this heightened standard to affirmative defenses. See Palmason v.
 Weyerhaeuser Co., No. C11-695RSL, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13778, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Jan.

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31, 2013). Instead, the proper inquiry in considering whether to grant a motion to strike an affirmative defense is whether the plaintiff is provided with fair notice. Wyshak v. City Nat. Bank, 607 F.2d 824, 827 (9th Cir. 1979).

All of the affirmative defenses listed in defendant's Amended Answer provide fair notice to the plaintiff. Paragraphs 46 and 47 generally allege that plaintiff lacks standing. These paragraphs are somewhat redundant, and in fact the defendant concedes that "the two defenses can effectively be treated as one." Dkt. # 11 at 2. However, the Court declines to strike either paragraph, especially as motions to strike are somewhat disfavored. See, e.g., Cortina v. Goya Foods, Inc., 94 F. Supp. 3d 1174, 1182 (S.D. Cal. 2015). Paragraph 48 posits that plaintiff's claims may be barred by an applicable statute of limitations. Paragraph 49 alleges that plaintiff failed to mitigate damages. Paragraph 50 suggests that if plaintiff was injured, then the injury was caused by a third party. Paragraph 51 offers that defendant's violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, if it occurred, was the result of a bona fide error. Paragraph 52 suggests that plaintiff's claims may be subject to a binding arbitration agreement. Finally, Paragraph 53 reserves the right to assert additional defenses. Although several of the above-mentioned affirmative defenses are not pleaded with a great degree of specificity, each sufficiently provides plaintiff with fair notice.

For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's motion to strike affirmative defenses, Dkt. # 8, is DENIED.

Dated this 29th day of September, 2017.

Mrs Lasnik
Robert S. Lasnik
United States District Judge